

The Electric Dishwasher

... work saver, health protector

Not only do electric dishwashers eliminate the drudgery of washing dishes, and save a great deal of time, but they are a definite aid to health, too, as several studies have proved. In one American city the health authorities found that hand-washed dishes contained 23.72 times more living bacteria than dishes washed in a dishwasher. And many, many other reports give equally startling facts. The higher temperature of water which can be used and the absence of bacteria spreading dish towels are the chief reasons why. Most bacteria are killed in 150° water temperature, generally used in dishwashers.

How to use a Dishwasher

Scrape dishes. Put silver into rack designed for it. Larger pieces—platters, vegetable dishes, dinner plates, etc.—in lower rack. Glassware and smaller pieces—cups, saucers, salad plates, etc.—go in top rack.

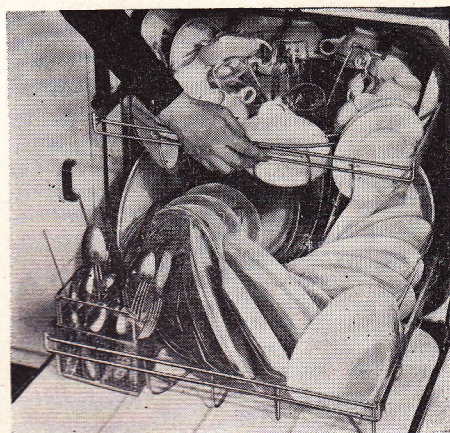
Add a suitable detergent (not soap—see recommendations by dishwasher manufacturer), close door, flip on the switch, turn the control knob to "Wash" and start hot water. Be sure the water is actually hot before running into the machine.

Wash for five minutes. Follow with two hot-water one-minute rinses. Open door—the dishes are hot enough to dry themselves.

Pans may also be washed in the dishwasher. Stack them in the bottom rack. If necessary, remove the top rack entirely.

How to care for a Dishwasher

Most of the time no care is required, since the dishwasher cleanses itself. If, however,



CORRECTLY LOADED DISHWASHER:
silver in special rack, large pieces in lower rack, smaller pieces and glassware in top rack.

some sediment remains, due to water conditions, operate dishwasher without dishes. Fill with water to required level. Pour 2 cups of vinegar through the filler opening and let machine operate for 5 minutes. Use two 1-minute hot-water rinses.

Check These Points When Buying

Body of Machine. Should be of Bonderized steel, finished with Dulux or baked-on enamel for long life and easy cleaning.

Shelves. Be sure racks are of sturdy construction and are rust-resistant.

Special Features. Automatic measuring device for water in washing compartment and lock-stop shelves to prevent tipping or falling out, are highly desirable.

Dishwashing hints if you haven't a dishwasher

Add a few drops of ammonia to the water when washing greasy dishes, or roasting pans. Cleans faster, easier, too.

Hold the lemon squeezer, egg beater, grater or wire potato masher under the faucet immediately after using. It will be clean in a jiffy. Be sure to use cold water for the egg beater.

A few drops of household ammonia added to clear water

and applied with a soft cloth brings back the gleam to crystal lamp bases. Sprinkled in the rinsing water of crystal glasses and dishes it will give them an extra sparkle.

A durable water-proof mat in your sink and on the drain-board while washing dishes will reduce the danger of chipping china and glassware. A rubber dish rack and faucet tip will help, too.

Take the pan from the

broiler as soon as you remove the food. Then the grease won't bake on, and the broiler will be far easier to clean.

After using steel wool, dry it on the radiator to prevent rusting.

Don't cool aluminum and stainless metal cooking utensils too rapidly. After using, wait a few minutes before soaking the pans. Rapid changes in temperature may warp the utensils.

Table Appliances are Convenient...

How to use and care for your COFFEE MAKER

With a modern electric coffee maker, it is easy for anyone to make America's national drink to perfection. A flip of the switch insures the correct heat required to brew out the delicious flavor.

You'll have more success with your coffee, and the coffee maker will last longer, if you give it the proper care. Above all things, be sure to keep it very clean. It is the oils that remain after the coffee is cooked, that grow rancid and give you that bitter taste.

If yours is a glass coffee maker with a cloth filter, be sure to rinse out the filter-cloth thoroughly with cold water after each using. Between usings, keep the cloth in a glass of cold water.

If you have a metal coffee maker, every once in a while, substitute a tablespoon of baking soda for the coffee, add water, and proceed just as though you were making the morning coffee. This will remove any trace of oil absorbed by the metal, and your coffee maker will be sweet and clean again.

To Make Good Coffee: Use sufficient coffee. Measure accurately. Don't boil—brew 3 to 6 minutes. Don't reheat—keep it warm.



How to use and care for your TOASTER

It's easy to have toast browned just as you want it with the new electric toasters. And if you're lucky enough to have the "pop-up" type, you needn't even watch it!

Be careful about cleaning your toaster, though. Never, never put it in water. Use a damp—not wet—cloth to wipe off the inside. Use a mild abrasive if you must to take off stains or butter, but be discreet about it. The heating element cleans itself when you turn on the current. The base of many automatic toasters is removable for easy cleaning. A small paint brush, kept exclusively for the purpose, is effective for removing stubborn crumbs if your toaster does not have a removable crumb tray. Don't use the brush 'til the toaster is cool. Be sure to disconnect the cord!

Check List for Buying

COFFEE MAKER

If glass, be sure the glass is heatproof. Note width of opening at top of glass bowls. Wide-mouthed bowls clean easier, pour better.

In glass coffee makers the filter must have good strong tension, that presses it close to the bowl.

Heating unit must be well insulated to avoid scorching table. 2-way switch—"warm," "brew"—desirable.

On metal percolators, notice if heating element is protected from burn-out by a fuse.

TOASTER

Check coils or heating element—should be flat metal ribbon on mica sheets.

Be sure handles are insulated to prevent burning fingers when turning toast.

Nickel or chrome is most satisfactory metal for outside.

It's convenient to have a model that toasts two slices of bread on both sides at the same time—one that controls crispness as well as brownness.

COFFEE MAKER

Keep coffee in a tightly closed container; buy in fairly small quantities and oftener. Ground coffee loses most of its flavor in a very few days if exposed to air.

When making a chocolate pie, try substituting leftover coffee for half the milk. It does great things for the flavor.

TOASTER

Leftover sandwiches make an excellent luncheon the next day when toasted, and perhaps garnished with cream or cheese sauce.

Bread a day old makes better toast than fresh bread.

Bars or squares of hot buttered toast dress up salads, soups, hot or cold beverages.

It's worth

... use them right on your table

How to use and care for your WAFFLE BAKER

Before using the first time

1. If it's not a model already "pretreated" at the factory, thoroughly cover your waffle baker with melted butter before baking the first waffle. Use a pastry brush, and it's very easy.
2. Connect the cord, turn on the switch, and heat the iron until the grids begin to smoke.
3. Pour on enough batter for one waffle and bake until done. Discard *this* waffle—it has absorbed the excess conditioner—but you won't have to grease the waffle baker again if you take good care of it.

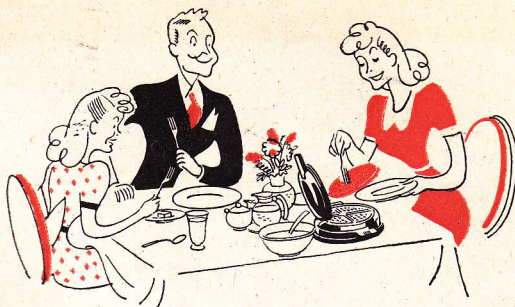
To clean your waffle baker

1. Wipe the edge of the grids with a clean dry cloth. If any particles stick to the grids, remove with a wire brush. *Never wash the grids.* It spoils the pretreating.
2. Wipe any spilled batter from the outside of the waffle baker with a damp cloth, then polish with a soft polishing cloth. *Never put the waffle baker in water.*

Waffles will not stick

If you condition your waffle baker before using, as suggested above, and if you measure ingredients in waffle recipes accurately, your waffles should not stick.

However, if you do have difficulty due to improper preheating or insufficient shortening in the batter, remove particles from grid with a wire brush, then with a small brush thoroughly cover the grids with salad oil or unsalted melted fat, and follow suggestion No. 1 under "before using for the first time."



How to use and care for your SANDWICH GRILL

1. *Before using the first time*—wipe the sandwich grids with a clean damp cloth.
2. Preheat the grill, with grids closed, each time before using. Preheat for
Sandwiches..... 6 to 7 minutes
Griddle Cakes..... 7 to 9 minutes
Meat..... 7 to 9 minutes
Waffles..... 11 minutes
3. Place grease cup furnished with grill under drip spout when cooking greasy foods.
4. *To maintain even temperature.* If a number of sandwiches are cooked in quick succession, the constant opening of the grids will regulate the temperature. If considerable time elapses between removing cooked food and replacing with uncooked food, disconnect the grill occasionally.

To clean your Sandwich Grill

1. After toasting sandwiches, the grids need only to be wiped with a damp cloth.
2. After frying or grilling, if food particles stick to grids, remove them with a spatula or steel wool while grids are still warm. Wipe with a damp cloth.
3. To keep the outside finish bright and shiny, wipe with a soft, dampened cloth and dry with polishing cloth.

WAFFLE BAKER

A paste of water and baking soda applied with soft dry brush removes grease and discoloration from grids. Afterward pretreat grids.

Try baking brownies in your waffle baker. They'll cook in 3 minutes, have criss-cross design.

It's easier to pour batter from pitcher than to spoon it from bowl.

SANDWICH GRILL

Make toast in your sandwich grill—it's very quick. Spread bread lightly with butter *before* toasting to get a crisp, shiny finish.

To make Melba toast, place bread in cold grill, cook until crisp, brown.

For sandwiches toasted in the grill, use bread at least half an inch thick for best results.

Appliances for your

Laundry

THE ELECTRIC WASHER . . . Labor Saver in the Home

Washing clothes probably takes more energy than any other one housekeeping task. That's why electric washers are such a big help in conserving strength and lessening fatigue, and

have done so much to increase the health of the homemaker. Certainly, now, we need all the extra time and energy washers give us that we may do our part in volunteer war work.

How to use an Electric Washer

1. Separate different types of clothes into different batches for washing. For instance, white and fast-colored clothes, unfast colors, silks, woolens, badly soiled clothes. Each batch should be washed separately.
2. Use plenty of hot water, but not an excessive amount. Too much water cuts down the efficiency of the washer and causes excessive splashing. Most machines have a water line indicated. Follow the instructions.
3. Add water softener before soap, if water is hard—it will save soap and eliminate scum.
4. Make dense suds before putting in clothes.
5. Pretreat excessive soil and remove stains before washing clothes in washer. Mend rents or tears.
6. The use of a second suds frequently does away with the necessity of soaking clothes.
7. Do not overload washer with too many pieces. Follow manufacturer's recommendations.
8. If washer is a non-automatic type, place it next to faucet and drains, so that tub can be filled and emptied conveniently by a hose.

How to remove stains

STAIN	WASHABLE MATERIAL	STAIN	WASHABLE MATERIAL
BLOOD	Soak in cold water and then launder. If a brown stain remains, bleach with chlorine bleach.	INK	Different inks require different treatment. Try one or more of these methods: (1) Launder. (2) Soak in milk one or two days. (3) Apply chlorine bleach or commercial ink remover. (4) Apply undiluted hydrogen peroxide. Steam over teakettle spout until stain turns yellow. Rinse in soapy water. Apply diluted oxalic acid. Steam just long enough to remove yellow stain.
CANDLE WAX	Remove excess wax by scraping with dull knife. Place thick pad of soft cloth or blotting paper under the spot. Moisten soft cloth with carbon tetrachloride and sponge the spot. If color remains after washing use chlorine bleach.	IRON RUST	Apply a solution of oxalic acid every few minutes. Rinse very thoroughly.
CHOCOLATE OR COFFEE	Launder. If a brown stain remains, bleach with chlorine bleach.	LIPSTICK	Launder in hot suds. If a stain remains, bleach with hydrogen peroxide or chlorine bleach.
FRUIT OR BERRY	Pour boiling water through stains. If they still remain, bleach with hydrogen peroxide or chlorine bleach.	MILDEW	Surface mildew may be removed with chlorine bleach. Deeply grown mildew is almost impossible to remove.
GRASS OR FLOWER	Rub in thick hot soapsuds. If a stain remains, bleach with chlorine bleach or hydrogen peroxide.	PAINT	Soak in kerosene or turpentine, rub out as much paint as possible. Launder.
GREASE OR TAR	Rub with lard or kerosene. Afterward launder in hot, soapy water.	SCORCH	If scorch is light, moisten and place in sunshine or use a chlorine bleach. Unfortunately, deep scorch cannot be removed.
GUM	Scrape off as much as possible, rub with kerosene or carbon tetrachloride and launder.		
ICE CREAM MILK	Soak in clear water and launder. If a stain from coloring matter remains, bleach with hydrogen peroxide or chlorine bleach.		

Washing

*Hints
that will save
electricity*

time, work and money, too!

Saving Electricity

Pay attention to the instructions furnished by the manufacturer in regard to the amount of water to use in your washer. The work will be more satisfactory and you'll use less electricity if you follow directions.

How to care for your Electric Washer

Drain immediately after washing is done. Rinse tub thoroughly after each washing. Remove agitator or suction cups and rinse.

Remove any soap curd, or lint, that may have remained in tub, agitator or suction cups, with soft cloth or sponge.

Rolls and frame of wringer should be wiped dry. Release pressure on rolls when not in use. Saves the spring and the rubber.

Leave cover off tub until all dampness has evaporated to prevent musty odor.

Connecting cord should be wiped dry and carefully wound on hooks provided.

It will work better . . .

If you store your washer in an unheated location—particularly in cold weather—be sure to

Don't run your washer longer than necessary—7 to 12 minutes is usually enough.

Avoid overloading your washer. It increases power consumption, increases the wear on clothes, and decreases efficiency.

Work Savers

Toss a handful of salt into the rinse water before hanging clothes on the line in cold weather. They won't freeze.

It's a good idea to protect delicate curtains to be washed in your washer by first basting them into muslin bags.

Keep tissue handy in the bathroom to wipe off lip rouge. It will save your towels.

Mend tears and remove spots on any pieces to be laundered before putting them in the washer. They last longer.

Your blankets will stay clean much longer if you make a wide turnover of the top sheet and use blanket covers.

Knit underwear will wear better if you don't iron it. Simply stretch the material and let it dry in shape.

Don't throw out small bits of unused soap. Make them into a soap jelly with boiling water. Splendid for washing stockings, gloves, lingerie and such things.

drain all water after using. This is particularly important if you have a washer with a pump. It will prevent damage by freezing.

Place your washer in a warm location for an hour, or fill the tub with hot water, before starting the motor, if you usually store it in an unheated place. This gives grease in the gearcase a chance to soften and may prevent burned-out motors or other damage.

Wipe your washer clean and dry after each use. Be sure to cover it over if it is kept in a dusty place when not hard at work.

If you have an automatic type washer, clean the lint trap after each week's washing.

Particularly if you have an automatic washer, wash clothes every morning while you are doing the morning cleanup.

Check these things when buying a new Washer

Insulation. As protection to yourself as well as mechanism, be sure motor and wiring are well insulated.

Connecting Cord. Should be moisture-proof, bear Underwriters' label.

Spinner-Dryer. Must be in compartment

that can be covered and locked during spin-dry operation.

Tub. Should be of material with smooth, hard surface—such as porcelain enameled steel.

Frame, Legs. Steel, well braced, has proved most satisfactory.

the Electric Iron . . . necessity in every home

No woman who has ever used one needs to be told that a modern automatic iron saves many hours of work and energy. But perhaps we do need to remind ourselves how important it is to keep our irons in perfect condition, so that they may really do their full job for us. Here on this page are suggestions that help keep your iron running full tilt.

Take care of your Iron . . . it will last longer

Keep the bottom of iron clean. Wait until iron is cool, then wipe off with a damp cloth. If necessary, use soapsuds or a mild scouring powder. Wipe with a clean damp cloth afterwards. Never immerse the iron in water.

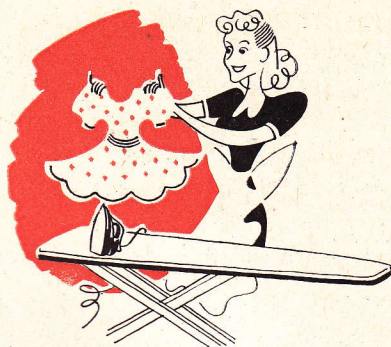
Avoid ironing over buttons, hooks, zippers or other hard articles.

Avoid dropping the iron.

Be sure the iron is perfectly cold before putting it away.

Replace the connecting cord at the first sign of wear. Keep cord away from hot iron.

Remember This: It's the contact of heat with the dampened garment that removes wrinkles, not the pressure or weight. So don't wear yourself out pressing down. Use a lightweight iron and let the heat do the job.



Check these things when buying an Electric Iron

Sole Plate. Should be of smooth, rustproof and scratchproof metal. For general use, 25 square inch size, satisfactory.

Shape. Beveled sole plate, tapering sides, narrow point that irons under buttons, into tucks and pleats—best. Handle of wood, plastic or Bakelite, should be smooth, shaped to fit hand.

Weight. Lighter weight, especially if equipped with 1000-watt elements, less fatiguing.

Insulation. Should have "heat shield" to confine heat to base. Handle must be insulated from heating element, to keep it cool.

Convenience Features. Automatic thermostat which keeps iron at desired temperature, and Fabric Dial, are highly desirable. Cords should bear Underwriters' label.

IRONING HINTS WORTH REMEMBERING

Saving Electricity

If you haven't a thermostat to control the heat in your iron, switch off the electric iron and pull out the plug when the iron is hot enough to iron. Attach the cord again when additional heat is needed. This will prevent overheating and save electricity as well.

Hang sheets and other linens straight when you put them on the line. They'll iron easier and you'll use less electricity.

Work Savers

Save time in ironing handkerchiefs by ironing them out flat and piling them together. Then fold each one quickly, place in piles of five, and press the iron heavily over each pile.

Rub the sole plate of your electric iron once a month or so with a good grade of paraffin or beeswax. Wipe off on paper or cloth.

If your iron has become soiled or starch has stuck to it, sprinkle some salt on a newspaper and run the iron over it.

Be careful not to drop your electric iron. Dropping puts more irons out of commission than any other one thing.

Don't let your iron cord touch the hot iron, or rub on the edge of the board. Either may wear off the insulation.

Be careful not to scratch the sole plate of your iron when removing starch, or soil. Wipe with damp cloth when cool or, if necessary, use mild abrasive or fine steel wool.

the Electric Ironer... saves time and effort!

Twenty tests were recently made comparing the amount of time required to iron a family wash with an electric ironer, with the amount of time required to iron the selfsame wash with the very latest electric iron. The ironer showed a saving of 2 hours and 52 minutes—just a shade less than 3 whole hours!

Nor was the operator an experienced person. She had never ironed with an ironer before. To be sure, the first three or four tests did not show such tremendous savings, but, once she had acquired the "feel" of the ironer, the clothes rolled through at an amazing speed. And she sat down all the time she was working!

TYPES OF IRONERS

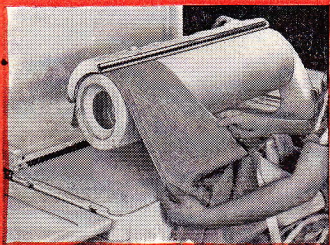
There are two general forms of ironers—the rotary and the presser types. In the *Rotary* ironer, the material to be ironed is placed between a concave heated shoe and a padded revolving roll. In the *Pressure* type, it is

smoothed out on a stationary board, similar to an ironing board, and a steel heating plate is pressed down upon it without other movement. In some ironers, the roll or board is open on one end only. In others, both ends are open. By and large, the models with both ends open are considered more flexible to use.

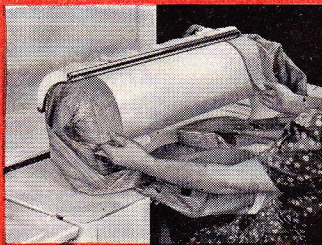
USING YOUR IRONER

Even the most inexperienced operator can usually iron flatwork on an ironer, the first time she tries. But other, more intricate pieces can be ironed with equal ease, after a little bit of practice. Study the instructions given by the manufacturer, and follow them exactly—they're the result of much thought and effort. In a surprisingly short time, you'll be able to iron shirts, dresses, children's things, even ruffled curtains on your ironer, with no trouble at all, and great speed.

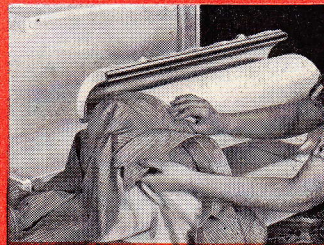
IRONING A SHIRT ON A ROTARY IRONER



Fold the Sleeves, place on roll with cuff opened up. Iron to shoulder. Turn sleeve over, repeat.



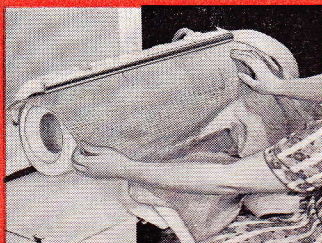
Iron Cuffs on end of roll, first wrong side, then right. For glossy sheen, place on end of roll, use rocker action.



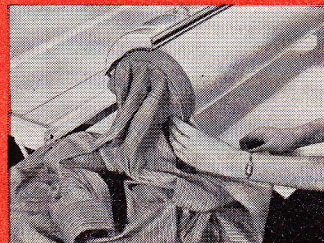
Iron Yoke on end of roll. Iron to collar band. Move yoke so neckband comes to end of roll. Repeat on opposite side.



Iron Back. Place back on roll with underarm seam on top of roll. Iron across back to other seam.



Iron the Front, buttonhole side first, placed full length on roll. Use rocker action. Repeat on button side.



Collar. Lay collar flat on roll, right side down. Dry with rocker action. Fold collar, iron fold over open end of roll.

Hints worth knowing about Ironers

How to use it

If you store your ironer in an unheated location and find that the shoe maintains steady contact with the roll, regardless of control action, congealed oil is probably causing the clutch mechanism to stick. Try putting the ironer in a warm place for an hour before using. That will give the oil a chance to warm up.

Cover the roll of your electric ironer with several thicknesses of outing flannel or table padding when ironing embroidered linens. Iron the linens face down. The results will be splendid.

Be careful to iron buttons, snaps, hooks and eyes facing toward the inner roll. Otherwise you may scratch the shoe as well as break the fasteners.

If starch sticks to the "shoe" of your ironer, add a pinch of salt to the starch and everything will go smoothly.

Take care of your Ironer ... it will last longer

The "shoe" must be kept clean. Rub with damp cloth when cool, then wipe dry.

Remove padding on the roll occasionally, fluff or reverse in position. Replace when necessary. Change the muslin roll cover when it becomes soiled.

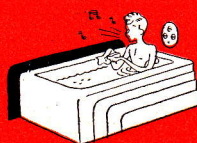
Check these things when buying an Electric Ironer

Ironing Surface. Aluminum, cast iron, steel and metal alloy all satisfactory.

Pressure. Evenness of pressure very important. Be sure "shoe" is properly supported to assure perfect alignment.

Special Features. Thermostatic control desirable. Heat indicator on shoe essential when thermostat is not provided. Rolls with both ends open, more flexible in use.

the Electric Water Heater ... health essential



Hot water is essential to cleanliness and health. Personal cleanliness, clean dishes and clothes, clean homes not only have an effect on our physical well-being, but on our mental outlook as well. Hot water is essential in making this cleanliness possible.

And electric water heaters make it easy to have all the hot water we need at any time—without no trouble or watching.

No special care required

There is almost nothing to be done in taking care of an electric water heater. Be sure it is properly installed, placed near the hot water faucet most frequently used, and let it alone. It will take care of itself. Occasionally, if you live in a section where the water is extremely "hard," it may be necessary to have the heating element taken out of the tank and the lime deposit removed.

Don't waste hot water -- it wastes electricity!

Use what you need, but don't be careless about it. It's better not to wash dishes under a

running faucet, for instance. Use the dishpan and save hot water.

If your hot water faucets drip they waste water. Replace washers when they need it.

Check these points when buying an Electric Water Heater

Heating Elements. Important to have them removable so lime deposit from water can be taken off. It's more economical to have heating element directly in the water, so no heat is wasted.

Tanks. Should be of heavy rust-resistant material. Be sure tank is large enough to take care of your hot water requirements.

Insulation. Check insulation. Should be moisture-proof, vermin-repellent, safe, (accepted for listing by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.), and properly packed to resist settling.

Special Features. Cold water "baffle" saves time and electricity. Automatic thermostat control keeps water at the right temperature without watching, and prevents needless heating. Large clean-out opening advisable.